GEORGE J. GOULD TO DECIDE.

NEW MOTIVE POWER ON THE ELEVATED ROAD LEFT TO HIM.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT SHALL BE ELEC-TRICITY OR COMPRESSED AIR-STOCK TO BE ISSUED TO COVER THE EXPENSE

A TALK WITH MR. SAGE.

ectors of the Manhattan Railway Com on as possible the installation of the ute for steam as a motive power, the decision as to the respective merits of the various systems being largely left to President

reeling and the conclusions arrived at, and the action taken by the Board of Directors. He

to go ahead and ascertain which was It is for Presiald to determine which, after a thorough examination, he thinks is the better motive | Court of Cassation are without foundation.

100 cheaper per mile than steam. This makes compressed air nearly Yerkes, of the Chicago Street Railroad Com- himself a Jew, Gaston Pollonais.

gineer engaged in constructing the Hoosac Tunnel made some experiments with compressed air. This engineer is still at work on the mat-ter. He stated to me once that if I placed a tank of compressed air at the South Ferry the moters could be filled from it, and the filling would occupy but a small fraction of time, and then have enough power to carry them to the

r of electricity seems to me to be in. No one seems to know so very We have three hundred engineers tow, to whom we pay 83 a day w to handle steam, and if we put we may have to educate them all Vith compressed air the handling not dangerous. Now there is an must take into account—the danger, the a pole to fix a wire. He professes about electricity. He falls dead. He was much as he thought he did, the public would be interested in the sof the engineer of the Delaware and

ompany. The letter was written to me or and the information is really strik-a compressed air is the coming motive

NOT DECIDED ON EITHER.

Now I have said all this to show that we have not determined on electricity or compressed Mit. We have left it all to President Gould. It is all in his hands, and after he has thoroughly investigated the matter and decided, he will call the Board together give his choice, his reasons therefor and they will be approved. The finan-cial arrangements have all been agreed to, so there will be nothing but to go shead and let the course.

further advance yesterday of 2% nhattan on the Stock Exchange, counting being 116%. The stock on for several weeks, under the ether electricity or compressed d whatever may be the cost of rovements, it has been the opin-est that the Manhattan Railway derground trolley cars of the any improvement in the Man-

LORD BALLAN TENNYSON IN LUCK.

THE POET LAUBEATE'S SON APPOINTED GOV-

ERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. London Feb 1.-Lord Hallam Tennyson, son of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, has been appointed Governor of South Australia.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND AT THE VATICAN. Rome, Feb. 1-The Pope received Archbishop Ireland at noon to-day. At the end of the audience the Archbishop presented to the Pontiff two scaleclastice of his diocese.

London, Feb. 2.—The Rome correspondent of

It is asserted in the American colony that the Pope, while conversing with Archbishop Ireland, showed himself very favorable to Americanism."

THE REICHSRATH PROROGUED.

Vienna, Feb. 1.-The Reichsrath was prorogued to-day, and it is understood it will not meet again until autumn . In the mean while the Ausgleich, agreement between Austria and Hungary as to cost of the administration of their common affe, and the proportion to be borne by the two lyes of the dual monarchy, will be decreed in condence with paragraph 1s of the Constitution.

PROSECUTION BY A RELATIVE THREATENED.

Paris Feb 1 -- Major Count Esterhazy was officially informed yesterday that, his testimony before the Court of Cassation being concluded. the proceedings against him would be resumed in twenty-four hours. He thereupon left by the Northern Railroad for an unknown destination.

charges brought against him by his cousin, M. Christian Esterhazy, of obtaining motey under fraudulant pretences, has been the sensation of was brought to him by a detective Esterhazy swore and called the letter a "canaillerie," a "trick worthy of the beasts I have had to deal

It is understood that the hasty withdrawal of the safe conduct granted him was the outcome of his cavaller treatment of M. Bertulus, the Magistrate, and of his refusal to give further

Rotterdam, Feb. 1 .- Count Ferdinand Esterhazy arrived here to-day from Paris, and left

PARIS FULL OF RUMORS.

The Board was unani- the Criminal Section, written by M. Mazeau's is also said to explain that he appointed M. Bard, who is an unmarried man, to make as did some other people, but we | der that If these threats of violence were car-

depend on what the plans call for. It | communication from M. Quesnay de Beaurecannot be stated now what in round numbers it | paire asserting that the new inquiry has rehad even examined the dossier, had already decided to declare Droyfus innocent, by a decree quashing the sentence, and that the Court has purposely ignored passages in the secret dessier

> The latest victim of the anti-Dreyfus party is the Grand Rabbi Ladok Khan, who is being denounced as "the ringleader of the infamous against France." strength of a story just published to the effect that after Drevfus was sentenced the rabbi, at get through a friendly Jewish officer in Ester-

rabbl, and as the latter is virtually a State ofpressed air was more effective than ficial, it is not unlikely that the agitation will bethe most violent of the anti-Dreyfus organs, is

Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, Dreyfus was with compressed air. He said he would call on | so angry on learning that Captain Lebrun Reme again next week and bring some statements | nault had asserted that he confessed at the time from his engineer, and perhaps the engineer of his trial and degradation that he declined to answer any more of the questions put to him by "When I was with the Fitchburg road an en- | the Court of Cassation unless taken back to

THE ASSEMBLING OF THE CORTES.

SAGASTA AUTHORIZED BY THE CABINET TO FIX

Madrid, Feb. 1 .- The Cabinet council to-day, after a long deliberation, decided to authorize the Premier. Senor Sagasta, to fix the date for assembling the Cortes.

The question of the suspension of the constitutional guarantees was also considered, but no decision was arrived at.

LAST EXECUTION ON LA ROQUETTE.

A YOUTH WHO MURDERED A WOMAN AND A BOY PAYS THE PENALTY.

murdered a woman and a boy, was guillotined here this morning. The fact is notable as being the last execution which is to take place on the Place de in Roquette, the famous execution place of Paris. An immense crowd of people witnessed the behending of the murderer, and there was much ribald rowdyism during the night. As Peugnez's hend was being adjusted in the guillotine, ho

I will never confess! I will never con"-Here the knife fell, and the sentence was never

On May 24, 1871, during the Communist reign of terror, the prison of La Roquette was the scene of the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, Monsignor Darboy, and other priests who had been seized by the Communists as hostages. On May 26 and 27 of the same year thirty-seven persons imprisoned there by the Commune under various prejexts and twenty-eight gendarmes were taken from the prison of La Roquette to the cemetery of Père in Chaise, where they were also shot.

On the afternoon of May 27, 1871, all the convicts confined in the prison of La Roquette were liberated, arms were placed in their hands, and they at once proceeded to massacre the persons imprisoned by the Commune, including seventy gendarmes. The approach of the troops from Versattles, however, saved many who would otherwise have fallen victims to the spirit of revence.

The Piace de la Roquette is situated between
the prison of La Roquette and the prison for
young offenders, on the Rue de la Roquette.

GAMBLING IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

SCANDALS IN BERLIN AND HANOVER DISCUSSED

Berlin, Feb. 1.—In the Reichstag to-day there was a discussion of the recent gambling scandals in Berlin and Hanovet, in which a number of army officers are implicated. The Minister of War, General von Gossler, expressed regret at the oc-currence, and said the Emperor was proceeding unsparingly against those who were concerned in the scandals, in order to uproot the evil. matter of fact, he added, gambling in the army had decreased, and the expediency was being coneldered of compelling officers to inform the authorftier, in the event of their receiving offers of fties, in the event of their money, which were often of a shameless character and even emansting from abroad, which were made with the view of inducing them to gamble, made with the view of inducing them to gamble. The authorities also intended that the military cade is should be seriously enlightened regarding the s beauting them.

CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST. CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

"Washington and Southwestern Limited" via
Southern Railway, A. W. P. and W. of A. and L.
N. Railroads. Through daily vestibuled trains with
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OPINION OF THE MILITARY ADMINIS- MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED BETWEEN PLACES CREATED FOR MANY INCOMPE-TRATION AT HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 1.—The members of the military administration here believe that the Cuban de mands should be checked and that the Cuban Army should not be paid the vast sums de-

The most vociferous petitions, so to speak, were presented to Robert Porter for the payment of the Cuban Army. The idea that the Amertean Government has enormous resources at its disposition in Cuba is growing, as the people per

TOO GENEROUS A POLICY. the Americans in Havana, who feel that the pol-

The American generosity in the matter of rations simply demoralizes the recipients. Long

are convinced that the United States ought to insist upon immediate disarming and disbanding without pay. The time and the conditions are propitious to take the necessary stand.

pal districts of Cuba petition the authorities at Washington to pay the Cuban army out of the customs receipts, adding 10 per cent, if neces-

criticism and complaint against the Americans. They say all the Spanish office holders ought to be discharged, and that the methods of administration should be changed.

The telegraph wires to Remedios are working Kinley's special commissioner, Robert P. Ports who has gone on a mission to General Maximo

VIEWS OF EX-MINISTER TAYLOR. HE DISCUSSES THE CUBAN SITUATION AFTER A VISIT TO THE ISLAND-

DANGERS IF TROOPS ARE NOT PAID.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 1.-Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, who returned yesterday from a two weeks' visit to Cuba, has made to The Associated Press the following statement on the Cuban situa-

which the population is now divided. The extremes of opinion are represented on one hand by Cuban military chiefs, demanding immediate and absolute independence, on the other by the purely Spanish element, seeking protection under our flag. Between the two extremes are ranged the main body of the people, standing in an expectant attitude, ready to give their approval to any plan that will re-establish law, order and material prosperity upon a permanent basis. Upon one point all agree American officers and Cubans-and that is, or side of the cities, the country is in a condition of want and misery that can hardly be explained. As an aggravation of that condition stands the Cuban Army, composed of at least 20,000 idle men, waiting with arms in their hands for such a settlement of their duties as will enable them to resume life

When I asked those who had a right to speak for the Army what sum would suffice for a satisfactory settlement, they said \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 at least, a sum that would give about \$390 to each man. With that they said the small farmers could procure stock and hyr until they could make a crop. The Cubans neither ask or desire us to contribute a penny for the payment of their army. All they ask is that a loan should be made for the purpose charged upon their Custom House, now yielding from \$12,060,000 to \$15,000,000 a year, the proceeds to be paid to their soldiers through the military authorities. Every class there is demanding that a settlement be made at once, so that a menacing body of idle men may be converted into peaceful producers. In that way the industries of the country could be revived, and a force dissolved -like the army of Cromwell-which is not only a military party, but the predominant party in the

"I cannot doubt if the just claims of the Cuban army are treated with injustice and contempt, and the present military regime continued indefinitely, in a short while we would be hated by the Cubans just as the Spaniards were, and a condition of things brought about that will force us either to withdraw from the islands or to govern there just as Russia does in Poland. Wise and humane as our military governors are, the fact remains that they govern by the sword in defiance of the civil power, and the result is that impatience and discontent are already clearly manifesied on every hand. The urgent need in Cuba now is a prompt and satisfactory settlement with the army of the revolution and establishment as soon as possible of a provisional civil regime, in which Cubans themselves can have a voice.

"The President should labor unceasingly to attain both ends, and in the effort to do so he should have the cordial co-operation and support of all patriotic and liberty-loving men, respectives of party. "We should learn from the English how subcided it is to carry our party difficulties into our foreign affairs. The Senate should end at once the present situation so detrimental to all our foreign interests, while Congress as a whole should give to the President every facility necessary to enable him to settle every facility necessary. army are treated with injustice and contempt.

MANY PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

DIBASTROUS FIRE IN A VILLAGE OF HUNGARY-THREE HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED. Budapest, Feb. 1-A fire last night in the village of Nagyprobroez, in the Liptan district, destroyed three hundred houses. Many lives were lost in the

BIG FIRE IN COLUMBUS. Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1.-The worst fire known in Columbus in years is raging in the heart of the business portion of the city. The wholesale drygoods store of Green, Joyce & Co. is doomed. The loss may reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

RIVAL CHIEFTAINS.

CHAMBERS AND THE GERMAN CON-

Auckland, New-Zealand, Feb. 1.-The follow-

Dr. Raffel for contempt of court in releasing Herr Grosmuhl"

DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATORS TOO SLOW.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL PRODDED BY

United States threatens, in the event of further un-reasonable delay, to make grave representations to

The interest of the United States in the Delagon Bay Railroad arbitration is due to the fact that volved in it. In the course of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal as to the action of the latter Fower in East Africa, the claims of the Delagon Bay Railway Company for compensation for the selzure of the line by Portugal on June 29, 1889, were brought forward. Eventually it "While in Cuba on purely private business I came was decided that the Swiss Federal Council should in contact with the leaders of every faction, into been before them ever since. The delay is greatly due to the fact that the Government of Portugal presented a counter-claim, to which the company sent a reply, and Portugal then made a rejoinder. The McMurdo claim, it has been asserted, would be settled with an award of a sum under 110,000,000.

CHINESE CONCESSION OBTAINED.

MR. MORGAN AND AN AMERICAN SYNDICATE TO DEVELOP A RICH PROVINCE.

Parliament for the Merthyr Tydvil Division of Wales, in the Province of Sze-Chuan, has been signed. It is understood that the contract secures for Mr. Morgan, in partnership with an American syndicate and the Chinese authorities, control of all the mines and oil fleids in the province. The Americans, it is added, provide 25 per cent of the capital the Chinese officials provide 30 per cent and Mr. Morgan is to provide the balance. Mr. Morgan, it is further asserted, intends to start with a capital of f1,000,000, and proposes to admin-ister Sze-Chuan on the same lines as followed by Cooll Rhodes in South Africa.

fession. He was born in South Wales in 1844, and went to Queensland, Australia, in 1867, where he interested himself in mining, in addition to prac-tising his profession. He returned to England in 1855, and, discovering gold at Dolgelly, North Wales. formed a company for turning the discovery to count. He is a strong Liberal in politics.

Sze-Chuan, or Se-Chuen, is a large province of China, mostly between intitude 26 degrees and 33 degrees north and ionsitude 101 degrees and 110 degrees east, having Taibet, which, it is said, the itish propose annexing, on its western side. Its area is 166,880 square miles, and its population is about twenty-one million five hundred thousand. province is traversed by the great Yang-tse-Klang River, into which all its other rivers enter. Sze-Chuan produces sugar, silk and oranges, but its ief products are metals, drugs and musk. The

the products are metals, drugs and musk. The course of Sze-Chuan is looked upon as being the course in China. It was reported from Hong Kong some time ago at Mr. Morgan in addition to obtaining most fundle concessions in Sze-Chuan, had obtained as valuable concessions from the Corean Government in an area of about two hundred and sixty are miles, where he and his associates were to the all the minerial for mare miles, where he and his associates were to ore all the minerals for seventy-five years, their iddings and works to be exempt from taxation of all materials and machinery necessary for orking the mines to be introduced into Corea free duty. The Corean Government, it was added, is to receive a royalty of 25 per cent on the net ofits.

LIBERIA BESET BY ILLS.

A RETURNED AMERICAN MISSIONARY TALKS OF

Rev. W. M. Beck, has arrived here on his way to the United States, after spending two years in Liberia. He says there is considerable unrest and dissatisfaction with President Coleman, and that the neighboring tribes are encroaching and inthe neighboring tribes are encroaching and inciting to rebellion. Mr. Beck added that it is reported the French have encroached ever the frontier from the Hinterland, and that the Germans are continually lending money to the Liberian Government in return for concessions, thus continually increasing their influence and hold on the country, though the Liberians would prefer an American or a British protectorate.

ESTERHAZY'S SECOND FLIGHT. CUBANS DEMAND TOO MUCH. SAMOA STILL IN TURMOIL. SHAMELESS TAMMANY GREED. THE FIGHT FOR THE TREATY.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY DEMORALIZING COLLISION BETWEEN CHIEF JUSTICE GREAT INCREASE IN DEPARTMENTS EX-PENDITURES-WORSE THAN IN

> The extent to which the Tammany administration has increased the expenses of the city government recently is shown by the publicalists have expressed astonishment at the large number of employes in all the departments and and the reckless raising of salaries, shows how

> In every department of the city government burden of expense to the city by such appointments and by wholly unnecessary licreases of

counts under Mayor Van Wyck have been al

increases in salarles in all departments, running up the cost of city government to an extent never attempted before in the history of the city, not even in the time of the Tweed Ring.

PREPARING A SHARP REMEDY. BILL TO PUNISH EXTRAVAGANT STATE

OFFICIALS.

Albany, Feb. 1.-Senator Higgins, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, stated to-night that he had under consideration the framework of a bill which will make it a misdemeanor for any State official to expend more money than is appropriated by the Legislature bill, which undoubtedly will owe its origin to the deficiency of \$207,000 in the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, the shortage of \$200,000 in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and the smaller deficiencies in the offices of the State Treasurer and the Com-

missioner of the Capitol. For many years, it is said, there has been a law on the statute books that any public offi- to talk on the expansion resolutions in open cial would render himself hable to removal if he exceeded his appropriations, but it has been a dead letter. It was passed in the days of Governor Tilden, when some State officials of his time had exceeded their appropriations. Some stronger remedy than removal is evidently needed.

One of the suggestions made to-day for the correction of the evil was that the State's fiscal year should begin on January 1, and not on October 1. It is argued that such a change would prevent such actions as those of the last State Treasurer, Addison B. Colvin, who on the eve of his retirement from office advanced the calaries of most of his employes, and thus greatly embarrassed John P. Jaeckel, who assumed office on the first of the year. Mr. Colvin had control of the funds of the office for the three months from October 1. If the fiscal year had begun on January 1 Mr. Jaeckel would have found at his command every cent appropriated by the Legislature of 1808, for the support of his department. Mr. Jaeckel, it is stated, has not money enough to hire a stenographer. A State Senator said to-night:

"I have advised Mr. Jaeckel to reduce the salaries in his office to the level they were on before they were increased by Mr. Colvin. I cannot understand why a Capitol paymaster should have been appointed in the person of Caril S. Burr. jr., at a yearly salary or \$3,000, for it is notorious that this officer has had nothing to do since the Capitol was completed. It was the understanding in the Senate last year that Delcour S. Potter was to be the last Capitol paymaster, and I understand that he was paid off and his office virtually discontinued. I cannot learn why it was revived, for it is an absolute sinecure."

The Senate Finance Committee, it is reported, will immediately introduce a deficiency bill for the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and some of the members are trying to tax its exact amount. Some more debts of the Department were discovered yesterday, it is said. The deficiency appears to be anywhere from \$200,000 to \$217,000.

It is possible that the Finance Committee will not understand why a Capitol paymaster should

ficiency appears to be anywhere from \$250,000 to \$217,000.

It is possible that the Finance Committee will not introduce the description will until the Governor has sent to the Legislature his special message on the subject. The Governor has been busy in his inner room at the Capitol for several days, it is believed in the preparation of his message, which it is thought, will be submitted to the Legislature early next week.

Harry H. Bender, the new Superintendent of Public Buildings, assumed charge of his Department to-day, and immediately started on the path of economy by dismissing six alleged cleaners. The cleaners of the past have not cleaned. Most of them have been political heelers, who have not seemed to think that they owed the State any work for its money. A few women with most would have been worth a hundred of with mops would have been worth a hundred of

AFRICAN GOLD FOR AMERICA.

SHIPMENT OF \$1,000,000 FROM LONDON FOR NEW-

London, Feb. 1.-The sum of \$200,000 in gold is now being shipped to New-York. This is a portion of the African parcel which was disposed of some days ago. It is not a fresh purchase.

The question of the likelihood of further with-drawals of gold is much discussed, but the preva-lent opinion is that there will be no withdrawals, as the New-York bankers do not desire to upset the monetary situation here.

THE VEUVE CLICQUOT

perfection of fine champagnes .- (Advt.

VOTE ON RATIFICATION NEXT MONDAY WILL BE EXTREMELY CLOSE.

EARLY ACTION ON RESOLUTIONS PENDING

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 1.-It is apparent that the vote on the Peace Treaty next Monday will be a close one, and that the convention will either

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at its regular meeting to-day, decided to offer the United States in the Philippine Archipelago, The agreement to allow a vote some time this week was reached in fact last Saturday, as reported in The Tribune's dispatches, but as a Friday's or Saturday's session In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon, of Georgia,

again urged a vote on his resolution recognizpledging this country to assist in the establishment of an autonomous native government. Mr. eign Relations Committee, and Mr. Davis then that he would speak to-morrow on the group of resolutions pending, Mr. Carter, of Montana, suggested a postponement of the rollcall, and

It is the general expectation that the resolutions offered by Mr. Bacon, Mr. Vest and Mr. Mason will fail, and that the one prepared by Mr. Sullivan, of Mississippi, will be adopted. Perhaps the shortest way out will be the substitution of Mr. Sullivan's declaration for Mr. Bacon's, and its acceptance by a practically unani-

The text of Mr. Sullivan's resolution is as

Peace with Spain shall in no wise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it comnit this Government to a colonial policy; nor s it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable independent government by the peo-ole of these islands whenever conditions make ch a proceeding hopeful of success and de

resolution which would be wholly acceptable to the supporters of the treaty, as it leaves this country's future policy in the Philippines unembarrassed by any premature pledges to the

That the acquisition by the United States, through conquest, treaty or otherwise, of territory not adjacent to and geographically part of the Continent of North America carries with it no constitutional or moral obligation to admit said territory or any portion thereof into the Federal Union as State or States.

That it is against the policy, traditions and interests of the American people to admit States errected out of such non-American territories.

the authority of the United States, after they shall demonstrate their capacity of self-government, as herein defined, the Government of e United States to be the judge of such ca-

At Mr. Lindsay's request, the resolution was

left on the table subject to call, Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, was the only Senator session to-day. He devoted the greater part of his time to a defence of his position that the Constitution applies as well to people of the Territories as to 'hose of the States,

TELLER AND HOAR SPEAK.

THE FORMER FOR RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY AND THE LATTER AGAINST IT.

Washington, Feb. 1 .- Senators Teller and Hoar

were the speakers in the executive session of the Senate to-day. Mr. Teller made a set speech in support of the Peace Treaty, and Mr. Hear replied. Both went over much of the ground that had been covered before, but some new points were brought out. Mr. Teller devoted especial attention to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government. He contended that they have not yet reached the stage where they could be considered capable of taking care of themselves, and he based much of his argument on the incapacity demonstrated by their leader, Aguinaido. He read extracts from the Filipino leader's proclamation, contending that they demonstrated beyond question that he was ignorant of the first principles of popular government, and especially of a democratic form of government. He referred to the fact that Aguinaldo had in some of his pronunciamentos spoken as a dictator, which did not accord with the professions of democracy made by him.

Mr. Teller also referred to the general situation in the Orient, enlarging on the necessity for the United States to hold the footing which had been secured through what might almost be regarded as Providential means. He dwelt on the reports of vast coal deposits in the Philippines, and said they were invaluable on this account to any nation, for in the future the country which controlled the coal deposits of the world would dominate the other nations both from a commercial and a military point of view. At present, he said, the United States, Great Britain and Japan control the principal coal supplies, and he predicted that so long as they continued to control them and were friendly to each other they would hold the reins of power. Other European nations appreciate the importance of the coal supply, and this fact more than any other accounted for the anxiety of Russia and Germany to get a foothold in the Philippines. Russia was, he said, especially grasping, and it behooved this country to be on its guard against the encroachments of that great Power. In closing Mr. Teller referred to his antago-

nism to the Administration, saying that he expected to oppose the party in power in the next campaign. Strongly as he felt, however, on the questions which separated him from that party, he was nevertheless willing to sink party issues and subordinate partisan advantage to what he believed to be a much broader view-a patriotic rather than a partisan view.

Mr. Hoar said there could be no doubt of Mr. Teller's attitude toward the Republican party after his anxiety to have the treaty ratifled had been made so evident, for he could not possibly do anything that would go further toward Yellow Label "Sec" and Gold Label "Brut" is the compassing the disorganization and defeat of